

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870.

DEMOCRACY IN INDIANA.

The resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Indiana, in State Convention assembled, on Saturday last, abundantly prove that they still submit to the dictatorship of leaders as unfit to direct the destinies of this country as the Bourbon prince who had "the head of a mule and the heart of a tiger." They have had ample opportunities during the last ten years to imbibe at least a few of the new ideas with which the world is teeming, and repeated defeats, if nothing else, should have taught them the necessity of making a display of deference to the spirit of the age and the repeated decisions of their fellow-citizens. But they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and they propose now to reopen and keep open all old issues until Democratic ideas prevail, and the triumph of the doctrines of Brick Pomeroy is complete. They have substituted for submission to the will of the people, which in former times constituted the fundamental creed of the party, a dogged determination to cling to exploded dogmas and obsolete notions, in spite of a succession of solemn and irreversible condemnations by immense majorities and by Congressional, executive, and judicial authorities. In spite of the anxiety of the nation to enjoy the blessings of peace, they propose to fight over again the stormy political battles of the last five years; to set aside the reconstruction measures; to create new doubts about the sacredness of the public debt; to abolish protection, and go back to free trade; to insist upon the retention of caste distinctions in the regulation of the elective franchise; and to maintain all the old facilities for fraud in the precipitate naturalization of newly-arrived emigrants. Such a declaration of principles is an insult to the intelligence of the voters who are invoked to support it, not only because it demands that they shall stultify themselves by approving in 1870 what they have condemned over and over again, but because it seeks the endorsement of measures as impracticable as the unwieldy and unjust. Its ruling idea is that the whole country must be turned upside down for the purpose of maintaining the consistency of a beaten party, and converting stupid leaders into apparent wisecracks. All that is practical in it is mischievous, and all that is abstract is absurd. It displays no comprehension of the live issues of the day, or sympathy with the active and big world which exists outside of the fetid circle of Nasby politicians. It proposes to do nothing which will benefit a single human being, while it seeks with anxiety to open a Pandora's box of evils. It promises no more practical relief from any existing trouble or difficulty than could be extracted from the mummy of an Indian medicine-man, and it proves the unfitness of its authors for power by showing their determination to ignore alike the wishes and the interests of those from whom they are vainly seeking a reversal of patriotic verdicts.

CORPORATION TAXES.

The yearly revenue of Pennsylvania in round numbers amounts to five million dollars. Of this sum more than three millions are raised from the various corporations doing business in the State, principally by the taxes on their capital stock, income, gross receipts, and tonnage. This system, by which the load of taxation is taken from the backs of the people and put on the broad shoulders of the monopolists of the Commonwealth, is the result of the fixed policy of the Republican party in this State. For instance, the Democratic State administrations raised nearly one million and a half per annum by a direct tax on real estate. In 1866 this was lifted from the people, and a new tax on the gross receipts of transportation companies imposed. The revenue derived from this source, together with that arising from the gradual increase in the amount realized by the State from other corporation taxes, has more than made up what was remitted to the people by the abolition of the tax on real estate. These transportation companies have "constitutional scruples" on the subject of the payment of the taxes on tonnage and gross receipts, and ever since they were respectively imposed—1864 and 1866—appeals have been taken by the companies from the taxation as fixed by the Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and the litigation still continues. These companies are afflicted with a desire to aid in the fulfillment of a great public policy—the advancement of inter-State commerce; and taking a broad, statesman-like view of the matter, they have decided that these taxes, in part, burden commerce between the States, and therefore, in the interest of the public, they decline paying a large proportion of them. The tonnage tax is from two to five cents per ton, and that on gross receipts is three-fourths of one per cent. The transportation companies say that they can only constitutionally be charged with a tonnage tax on freight both taken up and delivered within Pennsylvania, and that none can be imposed for freight consigned from or to places outside of the State. They also claim that so much of their gross receipts as is derived from freight charges on this inter-State commerce is likewise by force of the Constitution exempt from taxation. There is due the State for one single year (1868) from only three companies—Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western

Railroad—nearly two hundred thousand dollars of disputed tonnage and gross receipts tax. This will give some idea of the amount due from all the various companies since the tax was first imposed. The ground assumed by them is that a tax imposed on tonnage or on the gross receipts derived therefrom is, in effect, a tax on the consignees; and that where these parties are residents of another State the tax is void as a duty on imports or exports, or a tonnage duty, and is a regulation of commerce between the States, which, it is contended by them, can only be done by Congress. The Commonwealth's officers answered these objections by saying, in a test case—Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—that the tax in question is neither a regulation of commerce, nor an impost or duty on imports or exports, nor is it a duty on tonnage, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, but it is simply a tax on the profits of the company arising from their entire freight business, without discriminating between that both received and delivered within the State, and that transported without the State by other companies, after this company had both received and delivered the same within the State; and that, even assuming this act to be, in some measure, a regulation of commerce, yet it is local in its operations, and inasmuch as Congress has not exercised its power in the premises, and has enacted no law with which this act conflicts, the same is constitutional. Further, that the company's road was not a highway of nature, but an artificial one, and the State might have refused to allow the same to cross its territory. Having permitted it to be built, its power of taxation over it is unlimited, except so far as controlled by the terms of her grant to the company.

The court below decided in favor of the corporations and against the State, on the ground assumed, that the tax was really paid by the consignees of the goods transported. It was considered that if a small tax could be imposed, so might a large one; and if the power was conceded to the State at all, no limit could be put upon its exercise, and the State might then support itself at the expense of its neighbors by a tax which would in effect discriminate against non-residents. One of the main objects in forming a Federal Government being to prevent the States legislating to the disadvantage of their neighbors and harassing commerce, it was decided that public policy required that the States should be denied a power the abuse of which would produce this result.

In this particular case it was decided that coal mined in Schuylkill county, and thence transported to this city by the Reading Railroad—although it was both taken up and delivered within the State—was not liable to the tonnage tax, because it was consigned to dealers in New York. The Supreme Court, while paying a merited compliment to the great learning and ability displayed in the opinion delivered in the Court below (Pearson, P. J.), wisely declined settling a delicate question of public policy by judicial action, and observed that "a case of simple doubt should be resolved favorably to the State law, leaving the correction of the error, if it be one, to the Federal judiciary." They decided these corporations and their works to be the creatures of the State, and subject to her will. Doubtless these cases will finally be disposed of in the Supreme Court of the United States. They illustrate what might be called the "constitutional complaint" of all great corporations and moneyed institutions, that of obtaining their franchises from the Commonwealth as an act of grace, and then, when become wealthy through the monopoly thus bestowed on them, on the flimsiest pretenses endeavoring to deprive the State of its revenue, which must be collected either from them or from the people. The idea of a corporation declining to pay a tax because it is against "public policy" is as dangerous as it is novel, as it puts the company in the light of an agent protecting the consignee in another State. The true solution of the question of public policy as connected with the tonnage tax is this:—At present, being small and imposed on all tonnage, and there being no discrimination against our Ohio and New York neighbors, it is in no sense a regulation of commerce or a tax on imports or exports, but is merely a tax on the companies, regulated by the amount of their business. If, however, the State is ever foolish enough to discriminate in favor of local and against inter-State transportation, and thus show a design to either impede commerce or make our neighbors support our State government, then the proper remedy is for Congress to interfere, under its power "to regulate commerce between the States," and prevent such unfair discrimination. It is a very nice point to draw the line in a case of this kind between a tax on tonnage which is a fair tax on the business of a company, and one which amounts to an attempt to interfere with commerce between the States, and to tax New York and Ohio for our benefit. As this is a question of dollars and cents, it is impossible for a court of law to fix any arbitrary amount beyond which a State shall not lay a tonnage tax, and obviously the whole question is one of public policy which is entirely outside the domain of the judiciary. Congress, the law-making power, can alone deal with such questions. Last winter, at the tail end of the legislative session, an infamous tax bill passed the lower house at Harrisburg, and stuck in the Senate. It only wanted two days of the final adjournment, and votes were in demand. It is perfectly well known an offer was made by the patrons of the bill to shift a large amount of taxation from certain companies and put it on petroleum, etc., to be paid by the people on condition that these companies should persuade (?) certain of their friends, commonly called "boosters," to vote for the bill. It failed, but perhaps if there had been more time the result would have been different. We will keep an eye on the Legislature this winter, to see that it does not offset the back tonnage tax by some new villainy.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

It is positively asserted that a treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States has recently been negotiated, and that it will probably be sent to the Senate to-day. The stipulated amount of the purchase money is \$1,500,000, which is to be used for the liquidation of the debt of the new acquisition, and our Government is to acquire not only a general title to the territory conveyed, but absolute ownership of all forts, docks, custom-houses, arsenals, and other public buildings. A much better bargain has been made in this case than in the purchase of the Danish West Indian possessions, and if we are to "enlarge the area of freedom" anywhere in the Antilles, perhaps the most available spot they contain has been chosen. The treaty stipulates that our new colored fellow-citizens are not to gain the great Southern blessing of "State Rights" immediately after annexation, but their country is to be held as a territory until such time as Congress shall provide for its formal and complete admission into the Union. Its inhabitants will thus enjoy a needed opportunity for obtaining gradual instruction in the American system of government. They have hitherto been too strongly disposed to adopt the Jeff. Davis style of rebelling when the results of elections were not satisfactory, and of seeking to have their own way generally, without regard to the rights of their neighbors, but after they get some of this nonsense knocked out of their heads they may become very faithful and useful citizens. Of the utility of their soil, under proper culture, to the Union, there can be no doubt. Its adaptation to the growth of coffee and sugar would alone render it a desirable acquisition, and if peace and order are established within its boundaries, it will, by diminishing American dependence upon foreign nations for these indispensable articles, prove a valuable addition to our industrial and commercial resources.

It seems to be well understood that a strong combination has been formed to make a ravaging raid upon the State Treasury, under the pretense of obtaining relief for the rich farmers of the border counties of Pennsylvania who, five or six years ago, had a few hogs, sheep, cows, or fence rails captured by the Rebels. A large portion of any money voted for this purpose will inevitably go into the pockets of the lobbyists or middlemen who act as agents in pressing these claims, if not into the possession of the members who sanction them. If all the losses of the war are to be counted up and paid for upon the system on which these bills are made out, the treasuries of the world could not defray them, and the American people would be doomed to hopeless and perpetual poverty in a vain effort to satisfy the insatiable leeches that would be fastened upon them. We hope that every legislator will, in mercy to the body of the people, resist the threatened new extortion. If they have any money to spare let them devote it to the reduction of the State debt, to the increase of the appropriation to common schools, or distribute it among the counties which are overtaxed for the bounty funds assumed by many other Commonwealths.

THE SPANISH ministerial crisis has terminated by Rivero, President of the Cortes, accepting the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral Topete that of Marine, and Sagosta that of State. General Prim, who was the brains of the revolution, is out of office, and the principal interest of the Spanish situation is now involved in his next move. It is not likely that he will retire to the background at this time, and it would not be a matter for surprise to hear that a counter revolution had been started by him. The attempts hitherto made by the republicans against the provisional government have principally failed through want of organization and an efficient leader, and if Prim should declare for a republic he would probably have but little difficulty in organizing the various disaffecteds and overturning the regency. That a republic could be maintained for any length of time, or carried on with any success, we do not believe now any more than we did a year ago, and the prospects that Spain will become a second Mexico are more apparent with each succeeding move on the political chess-board.

THE WINNIPEGERS are carrying on their revolution in a style that is a little remarkable and that presages well for their success. They are so far away from Canada that they are relieved from any serious fears of an invasion, for the present at least, so they have determined to prosecute hostilities in an enlightened manner by establishing a newspaper. For this purpose they have extorted from the Hudson Bay Company a loan of \$250, by abstracting a safe containing that amount. Of this sum \$250 was used in purchasing a press and printing materials, and a paper devoted to the interests of the insurgents, and to be called the Independent, will shortly be issued. This proceeding gives us reason to expect much of the performances of the Winnipeggers in the future; and with a fair chance to put their cause in a proper light before the world, there is good reason to believe that, through the medium of the Independent, they will ultimately gain their independence.

THE SON of President Lopez of Paraguay is now in Washington, for the ostensible purpose of inducing our Government to take some action in his father's favor, or at least to renew diplomatic intercourse with him. Lopez junior arrived just a little too late, as he was preceded by the information, from apparently reliable sources, that his father had been finally defeated, and had been forced to fly before the allies without even a shadow of an army to represent his cause any longer in the field. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that the son came to the United States to avoid the certain ruin that he saw impending, and with but little expectation that the United States would do more than afford him an asylum. It is impossible not to admire

the desperate and heroic resistance of the elder Lopez and his devoted adherents, but the despotism that ruled Paraguay was of a most degrading kind, and it is for the benefit of civilization that it is annihilated.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

A MEETING will be held this evening at Concert Hall for the purpose of putting before the public the claims of the Newsboys' Home. Through the medium of such an institution as this an immense amount of good can be done in behalf of a class of children who are particularly deserving. The newsboys are generally intelligent and industrious, but their mode of life puts them in the way of many temptations, and a large majority of them know nothing of the comforts and restraints of home, but are turned out upon the streets at a time of life when they are particularly impressionable to good or evil influences. A Newsboys' Home that will provide them with substantial food and comfortable lodgings, and encourage them in habits of economy, to say nothing of the moral and religious influences that will be thrown around them, cannot but have a beneficial effect in training them up to be useful and honorable men, and in reclaiming them from the evil effects of the wild life of the streets. Mr. Charles Gibbons will this evening give a history of the efforts that have been made in behalf of the newsboys of this city, and will show what yet remains to be done. Mr. Gibbons will be followed by Mr. Tracy, of the New York Lodging House for Newsboys, and Mr. Dupuy, of the New York Children's Aid Society, who will describe the workings of their respective institutions and demonstrate their importance to society. Rev. Phillips Brooks, who, during his residence in this city, labored with much success in this particular field, will deliver an address, and the meeting will undoubtedly be one of unusual interest. There will be no charge for admission and no collection, as it is desired merely, on this occasion, to impress our philanthropic citizens with an idea of the importance of the Newsboys' Home and the extent of the benefits that are likely to result to society from it. We sincerely hope that there will be a large attendance, and that the meeting will result in some practical good to the newsboys.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Daily Times.

A T

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.

WITH BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ALL OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT AT THE

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COATS, COATS—PANTS, PANTS—VESTS, VESTS—

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESTNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Y O U N G

MENOROR

BAL MARQUE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

119 N. 2ND ST.,

TICKETS

ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN

ONE LADY

FIVE DOLLARS

EXTRA LADY'S TICKETS,

RAGE

ONE DOLLAR

FOR SALE

AT THE

PRINCIPAL STORES,

NEWS STANDS,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

119 N. 2ND ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.—WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case every day. The 1870 is our supply at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 N. TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN BIDPLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 N. TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN BIDPLE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 22 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the profits of the Company for the last six months, payable to the stockholders of their legal representatives, on demand, free of all tax. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MAMMOTH VEIN COAL AND IRON CO. will be held on THURSDAY, 20th January, at 10 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 36 LIBERTY Street, for the purpose of devising means for developing and improving the Company's property. By order of the President, JOHN SEITZINGER, Secretary.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Sales-rooms, No. 74 CHESTNUT STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL shortly open a branch of THE NEW YORK MEDICAL SCHOOL OF ANATOMY. 168th

CLOTHING.

SWEEPING OUT!

CLEAN SWEEP! CLOSE OUT CHEAP! WEATHER'S COLD! MUST BE SOLD! CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN! BIG TRADE! WHO'S AFRAID? COME! DON'T BE RASH! ALL PRIME! NOW'S YOUR TIME! BRING ALONG YOUR CASH!

We are making a Clean sweep of our Winter Stock! Clean sweep of our Winter Stock! Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!! Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!!

And we offer at Prices which are Absolutely unapproachable! All Prices Down! Down! Down!!! All prices Down! Down! Down!!!!

GREAT BROWN HALL

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....\$14, were \$18

OVERCOATS.....\$15 " \$22

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Limited Partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York; that the name and firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is WILBUR, STEWART & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of Dry Goods on commission and otherwise, and such articles as are usually dealt in by dealers in such wares and goods; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are LIONEL A. WILBUR, WILLIAM S. STEWART, and WILLIAM P. BROOK; that the said LIONEL A. WILBUR is a General Partner, and his place of residence is at Fishhook, county of Kings and State of New York, and that the said WILLIAM S. STEWART is also a General Partner, and his place of residence is in the city and county of New York; that the said WILLIAM P. BROOK is a Special Partner, and his place of residence is in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; that the amount of capital contributed by the said Special Partner is the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, and that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the third day of January, 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of January, 1872.

Dated New York, January 3, 1870.

LIONEL A. WILBUR, WILLIAM S. STEWART, WILLIAM P. BROOK.

Witness, WM. HENRY ANTHON, NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1870.—WE have taken the Store No. 28 WHITE Street, near Church street.

WILBUR, STEWART & CO.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above F., (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents, 210 N. HOUSTON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 119 west 11

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTER For 1870

HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY JOHN McKILLOP & CO.,

From their New Office, No. 16 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia,

Formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers.

This is the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable work of the kind ever published in America.

Wholesale merchants, and all others interested, are invited to call and make a thorough and critical examination of its merits. Subscribers will be supplied with regularity and despatch. 119 west 11

JOHN B. BLACK, No. 13 FETTER Lane, East of Third street, above Arch street. Returns his thanks for former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 119 west 11

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 119 west 11

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

Now on exhibition, the following notable Pictures:—

"A Glimpse of Yosemite Valley," T. Hill.

"Lobster Catching," De Haas.

"The Land of Beulah," Samuel T. Gery.

"Coming Thro' the Woods," S. Anderson.

"The Anxious Mother," Carl Jote.

"Mid-Ocean," W. T. Richards.

"The Toilet," Meyer von Deussen.

And others, the works of Haquet, Van Schendel, De Jonghe, Carl Huisner, Casilar, Moran, Shattuck, Willcot, etc. etc. 15 west 11

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

AND

LANDSCAPES

11 (top) HAVE ARRIVED.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 128 NORTH NINTH Street,

West Side, below Master.

Branch Office, No. 47 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED BY PRESSURE FOR FAMILY USE.

1213m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The place to buy is at FIFTH BELL'S COAL DEPOT,

Corner NINTH and GEARARD Avenues.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.

1213m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET,

1111 N. EIGHTH Street.

ARE SELLING COAL LOWER THAN ANY DEALER IN THE CITY.

FOR CALL 131m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL—Splendid Stoves.....\$4

Not per ton.....WILLIAM HENRY

151m S. W. cor. NINTH and GEARARD Avenues.

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1852, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia.....\$61,679 70

Bills Receivable.....16,795 00

Philadelphia City Stock.....97,125 40

Philadelphia City First National Bank.....4,987 75

Pennsylvania State Loan.....25,000 00

Pittsburg Bonds.....16,000 00

Pittsburg Stoves.....5,535 00

Cincinnati Stoves.....19,999 00

Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan.....12,541 40

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan.....24,576 00

Che